

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.

Charlotte, (N. C.) September 29, 1837.

NO. 365.

T. J. MOORE, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Chubb is appointed agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. M.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1837.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 1st, 8 55 53	For October, 1837.
Saturday, 2d, 9 55 51	
Sunday, 3d, 10 55 50	First 7 1 52 noon.
Monday, 4th, 11 55 49	Full 13 4 54 even.
Tuesday, 5th, 12 55 48	Last 21 4 54 noon.
Wednesday, 6th, 1 55 46	New 29 4 12 noon.
Thursday, 7th, 2 55 45	

## Prime Bacon

FOR SALE BY  
WILLIAMS & BOYD,  
FOR CASH ONLY.

Sept. 20, 1837.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Folger & Allen are requested to come forward and settle, as the business of the firm is about being closed; and those having claims against the firm will please present them to the subscriber.

DERIAS FOLSOME.

Sept. 19, 1837.

## To Rent.

AS I intend to remove from this place, I offer my Dwelling House and the Shop now occupied by J. B. Rouché for rent. The house is large and comfortable, has all necessary out houses, a good garden and is very suitable for a private family. The shop is well known as being an excellent stand for business, and has a kitchen and yard attached to it. Possession of the house given sometime in October, of the shop the 22nd November next. For further particulars apply to the premises.

MARY NOLAN.

Charlotte, Sept. 29, 1837.

## Executor's Sale.

I WILL sell at public sale, at the late residence of Guy Maxwell, dec'd., on Tuesday the 17th of October next, the following property, viz:

## DRY GOODS,

## Hardware, Cutlery,

and many other articles which are generally kept for sale in the Stores of this country.

—AND—

On the same day, I will offer for sale the plantation on which E. W. Maxwell formerly resided, lying on the head waters of Dry Creek, containing about 440 acres. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of. Terms as known on the day of sale.

WM. MAXWELL, Executor.

Sept. 9, 1837.

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of G. Maxwell, dec'd., will please present them in the time prescribed by law, as the notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. M.

## Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 4th Monday of October, (being Monday of the County Court,) at the Court-house, in Charlotte,

## 19 Tracts of Land,

belonging to Thomas B. Smart, dec'd., lying in the Dobbs tract No. 2, to satisfy the executions, issuing from the Superior Court, in favor of John Sloan to the use of M. Davidson and others. The Land lies in the Gold Region, and it is thought by experienced Miners that there are valuable gold mines on several of the tracts.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Sept. 10, 1837.

## Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers, highly flattered by the increasing support given by their friends and the public, to their house established

in Charlotte, in the Factorage and Commission Business, have, in order to render more assistance to our Partner there, Mr. Charles H. Desautelle, determined to have Mr. Hall T. McGee in that place, who, in conjunction with Mr. Desautelle, will give their undivided and entire attention to the business which may be committed to their care.

Liberal cash advances will be made in their place on Cotton or Produce, shipped to Charlotte, and where the parties wish proceeds will be paid in Cash, thus avoiding the risk and uncertainty consequent in transmitting funds by mail or otherwise.

HARRISON, M'GEE & CO. Camden.  
HOWELL, SHANNON & CO. Charlotte.

Sept. 20, 1837.

## JOB PRINTING

entirely executed at this Office.

## THE PRESIDENCY—HENRY CLAY.

We have seen nothing to change our opinion, heretofore expressed, that it is entirely too soon to agitate the exciting topic of another Presidential election. Yet we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transferring to our columns the following not less beautiful than just tribute to the noblest of living American statesmen—a man who would confer dignity upon the highest station, but the tenure of whose reputation cannot be measured by the most exalted honors. We mean HENRY CLAY. His election to the Presidency would, we believe, exert the happiest influence upon the country. The spirit of compromise and conciliation, by which he is always actuated, would calm the turbulence of party feeling; while the wisdom of his measures would restore the public property, so wantonly squandered with by the late and present administrations, and reanimate the desponding hopes of the patriot. Corruption would flee from his presence, and the nation would be purified of the foul leprosy that now disgraces and consumes it.

"Like the state's web that whistles in the sun,  
Grew pure by being purely shown upon."

The extract, which we subjoin, is copied from a communication in the New York Star from a South Carolina correspondent.

"We derogate from no man's rightful pretensions, while we assert that the name of Henry Clay, would provoke less sectional jealousy and opposition, than any of the candidates now before the American people. His character, position, principles and history, present him as a fair and honorable COMPROMISE for the North and South, the East and West. He has acted faithfully and intimately with every section of the Union. The South cannot forget him whose clarion voice, in the second great struggle for independence, cheered her drooping spirits and gave her heart for the unequal contest; she must regard with grateful emotion, one who has twice thrown himself into the perilous breach, and on the Missouri question and the Compromise risked his name and his fame for her and the Union. The East can not hesitate to support one who has done such long and arduous battle for her—who never deserted, never betrayed her; who was true to her interests when it not only required courage to defend, but wisdom and skill to understand and to save them. And will the West count it a sacrifice to give her richest jewel in appropriate setting; to reward with an enthusiastic zeal done, the long tried and devoted servant—the fire of whose youth, the vigor of whose manhood, have been spent for her? Will she not eagerly rally to his side, and crown his gray hairs with honor? But let the North and the South, the East and the West be forgotten. Let party be buried. Let Henry Clay, the American citizen, be brought before the American people; and, as he stands uncovered in the presence of his country, face to face with his countrymen, shall he not be hailed and greeted as a National Benefactor?—And when his fellow-citizens look upon their friend of many years; the patriot whose pulse ever beat true to the national honor; the pilot who has conducted them in safety through the most wintry storms; when busy memory carries them back to the past, and recalls in bright review the long line of his illustrious services, shall not gratitude break into plaudits, and her voice be heard as the sound of many waters, proclaiming him worthy to be their future chief? The American people will be just to him and themselves; they will pay the accumulated debt. They will not cast the debt on posterity. The stain of ingratitude shall not rest on their memory. They will, themselves, redeem their own obligations. No American Patriot, in recording the eventful life of Henry Clay, shall be permitted to put in his mouth the complaint of the exiled Themistocles to the Athenians—'My countrymen pay me no true respect. When a storm gathers they shelter themselves under me as under a palm tree, but when the sun of prosperity once more beams on them, they rob the tree of its leaves and branches.'—L. V.

—AND—

The following allusions to this country were recently made by Mr. Spring Rice, in a speech in the British House of Commons:

"He begged to be allowed to make one or two observations in reference to a State whose commercial relations with this country had been greatly affected—his meant America. He did trust that that great and improving country might feel, as England had always felt, that the preservation of commercial credit was one of the brightest attributes of which any country could boast, and that the best way in which the People of America could recommend their free institutions of which they were proud, was by the maintenance of their national credit and character. In no country in the world were national property and welfare more intimately bound up with the maintenance of commercial faith than in the United States of America, and he trusted no effort would be left untried by the People of that country to keep their commercial relations undisturbed."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.

One hundred and eight thousand, five hundred and thirty six dollars in specie were received in this city yesterday by different arrivals from Mexico.

## 25th Congress—1st Session.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1837.

IN SENATE.—The Chair stated the Order of the Day to be the election of a Secretary of the Senate; whereupon, the Senate proceeded to ballot for Secretary, and at the first ballot Ashury Dickinson, Esq. received 29 votes out of 40, and was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate then proceeded to the election of Chaplain, when after four ballots, the number of candidates being twenty-one, the Rev. Mr. Slicer, of the Methodist Church, Georgetown, received a majority of the votes, and was declared duly elected.

## REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to which was referred that part of the Message of the President of the United States relating to the distribution of the surplus revenues, and other matters, reported a bill for the postponement of the 4th instalment of the deposits in the States till further provision therefor by law.

Mr. Wright said, that as the time the committee had had was but short, he should now merely report the above bill, which he should move to be read a first time, and ordered to a second reading, with a view to take it up to-morrow, when he expected the committee would be able to report further.

Mr. Calhoun said he hoped this bill would not be passed rapidly. It was due to the Senate to have the whole subject before them, and he therefore hoped that this bill would be suffered to rest until it should be seen what other measures the committee might propose.

Mr. Webster said he rose to express a wish that whether the measures proposed were to be considered separately, or whether they were to be considered all together, they might be considered and decided upon with all the precautions and dispatch consistent with considerate legislation. It was not his good fortune to concur with the committee, nor did he think the measure suited to the exigencies and condition of the country; but, whatever measure might be introduced here for the purpose of meeting the existing exigency of the Government and the wide distress of the country, should receive no hindrance, obstruction, or delay from him.

Mr. W. would content himself with a short statement of his views, when the measure came up; and he should leave it in the hands of the majority known to be favorable to the existing Administration, both in the Senate and in the House; but he would beseech those majorities to pronounce their judgment in favor of law. They have the power, and they have the responsibility also. I said Mr. W. shall do nothing to obstruct them in the prompt exercise of their power; nor will I do anything tending to diminish their responsibility. He was connected with the measure, and with the mercantile interest, and he thought he saw oppression on the labor and industry of the country which required relief. He saw things connected with the Government which demanded from Government as efficient as well as prompt relief. He thought it not necessary that all these measures should be considered together; but the earlier they were considered the better.

Mr. Calhoun explained that he did not desire any delay; on the contrary, he agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster), in the necessity of an early and full decision on the several points recommended.

The bill as reported by Mr. Wright, was then ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Linn laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Joint Library Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the manuscripts of the late James Madison, deposited in the Department of State, to be printed.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial and petition from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Missouri, praying for the incorporation of a National Bank; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen presented three several petitions from citizens of Columbiana county, Ohio, praying, 1st, against the charter of a National Bank; 2d, in favor of discharging Government from all bank; and 3d, in favor of collecting the public dues in metals; which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ruggles presented the petition of J. H. Hall, praying to be remunerated for labor and time expended in making improvements on fire-arms; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard presented three private petitions, and moved their reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Calhoun adverted to the importance of dispatching the special business now before Congress, and expressed the hope that all ordinary business would be postponed till that business should be accomplished.

Mr. Hubbard explained the nature of the petitions which he had presented, and remarked that they might be referred without interrupting more important business, and might be acted upon either at this, or the ensuing session of Congress.

Mr. Buchanan said he entirely concurred with the Senators from Massachusetts and South Carolina, in regard to the course which business ought to take at the present session of Congress. He believed it not expected by the country, and it would be inconvenient to both Houses of Congress to continue this session up to the regular time for the next. If petitions should be sent to the standing committee, it would be regarded as conclusive evidence of a design to proceed to ordinary business; and if this should be done, Congress would be here till June. Mr. B. would not object to considering any special and important matters at this session; but he was in favor of postponing the ordinary business till the usual time; and in order to try what course the Senate meant to pursue, he moved to lay the petitions on the table; and it was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective Standing Committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz:

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones, of Virginia, Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Atterton, and Rhett.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Grenell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell, of Tennessee, Clark, and Carter, of Maine.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson, of Louisiana, Calhoun, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis, and Mason, of Virginia.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Egan, Williams, of N. Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harlan, Anderson, Dinsman, and Torrey.

On the Post Office.—Messrs. Cassin, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubby, Calhoun, of Kentucky, Palmer and Worthington.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Haskins, Kilgore, Maury, Taylor, Brewster, Fanny-baker, and Hastings.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepard, Amis, Dawson, Ciley, Franklin, Briggs, C. H. Williams, of Tennessee, and Hunter, of Ohio.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Tacey, Martin, Corwin, Bynum, Harlan, of Virginia, Hoffman, and Polley.

On Recalculation of Claims.—Messrs. Mahlonberg, Craig, Underwood, Tullaferry, Elmore, Foster, Fairmont, Harper, of Ohio, and Birdsell.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haley, Ogil, Alexander, Tins, Stratton, Ramsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett, and Patterson.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Garland, of Louisiana, Calhoun, of Massachusetts, Harlan, Bryan, Mallory, Beatty, Harlan, and Leadbetter.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey, of Connecticut, Halsey, Slade, Biddle, Tillingham, Vail, and Naylor.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, and Mitchell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of South Carolina, Murray, of Kentucky, and S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Cole, Glascock, Thompson, Gholson, Miller, River, Kenne, and McClellan, of Tennessee.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tennessee, Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingraham, Mithigan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter, and Williams of New Hampshire.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Dromgoole, Reacher, Pope, Claiborne, and Fairfield.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Pickett, Pierce, Bondes, Graves, Davis, Jones of New York, and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Klugensmith, Bond, Ely, Johnson of Va., Sibley, Ewing, Gray, and Loomis of Ohio.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Ky., Allen of Va., McCallan of N. York, Petriken, Stewart, Herod, Riley, Stanley.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKean, Snyder, White of Ky., Filmore of N. Y., Johnson of Md., Bicknell, White of Indiana.

On Reciprocal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Mason of O., Noble, Southgate, Haurly, and Peck.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson of Va., Grant, McClure, Shepard of N. C., and Johnson of Md.

On Expenditures of the Department of State.—Messrs. Morris of Pa., Jackson of N. Y., Shepler, York, and Andrews.

On Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Allen of Va., Sheffer, Ayer, Gray, and Holley.

On Expenditures of the War Department.—Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of O., and Marvin.

On Expenditures of the Navy Department.—Messrs. Broadhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards and Graham of Indiana.

On Expenditures of the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Hayes, Gallop, Plumer.

On Expenditures of the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Menefee, Dunn, and Ridgway.

The Chair announced that petitions would not be called for to-day under the Rule, but would be considered to be in order to-morrow.

The resolution offered on Thursday last, by Mr. Biddle, of Pa., and lying on the Speaker's table, having been again read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House whether a letter, purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, offering payment in specie to members of Congress, is authentic; if so, to what other claimants on the Treasury a similar offer has been made, and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted in the medium of payment to the public creditors?

Mr. Biddle said that the letter referred to in the resolution had struck him, on first reading, as exceptional, and further reflection had tended to confirm that impression. He had, therefore, seized the earliest opportunity of calling to it the attention of the House.

If the offer it conveyed was a matter of grace on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury; if his mere discretion could determine how the limited specie funds of the Government should be disposed of, it followed, of course, that the offer might, at any time, be withdrawn. It might be withdrawn from the whole House, or merely from obnoxious members. The specie could be diverted at pleasure from us and given to other claimants on the Treasury whom it might suit the interests of the hour to capitulate to or reward. The Secretary might take it from us and give it, for example, in the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are now paid in paper; thus increasing or diminishing their compensation by his fiat. He might have given it to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, whilst the Mandamus case was pending. He may yet allow or disallow it to them. Undoubtedly, as matters now stand, the People see, with astonishment, that the amount of pay receivable by their representatives on this floor depends on the will of an Executive officer, and may fluctuate with his caprice. Was it consistent with the dignity of the House or the safety of the country, that our position in this matter should be thus precarious?

But he was disposed to look at the subject in another point of view. We had been specially convened to consider the state of the currency. The President desires that our attention shall be confined to this one topic. We are supposed to be here fresh from the People, and to bear with us an active sympathy for the vexation and inconvenience to which every part of the country is subjected by irredeemable promises to pay. At home, or on our way here, we had seen and felt the evils under which the People labor. We had shared their evils. We found ourselves detained upon the highways, at every step, in decyphering and interchanging mysterious looking scrolls—a currency not merely uncontrolled by the necessity of redemption in specie, but which had escaped from the restraint of even decent type, paper, and engraving. Why, then, was each member met here by this extraordinary offer? Was it not calculated to do us not say designed, for he wished to in-

fine no bitterness into the discussion—as it not calculated to effect the improvement made upon us whilst we were in the midst of the People? Did it not tend to distract from us the suffering of the country at large? Did it not, in some way, tend to a faroted share, except from all the evils which are now pressing upon our shoulders?

Yes, sir, I go farther. I ask, and I ask it with that just respect for the opinions and sensibilities of others, which I shall endeavor to preserve and cultivate—I ask whether any member of Congress, who claims with that offer, does not thereby the himself a direct pecuniary interest in the continuance of a depreciated currency—an interest in perpetuating the evils we are called here to remedy? The specie received can be disposed of, at a high premium, for paper which will readily discharge all engagements in this city, or pay debts at home, as we are exempt from postage. This premium will increase with the depreciation of paper. But even now the premium received will, in some cases, suffice to meet all the personal expenses of the member. The entire fifty-six dollars per week, therefore, together with about nine-tenths of what is called mileage, may be laid up in notes of the banks of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Pittsburgh. The circulation then of specie would amount to this: the People buy it of the brokers to pay postage and duties; it is then given to us; we sell it to the brokers, from whom the People are again obliged to buy at an advance; and thus it continues to run the round. The People are the purveyors of specie for us. They have the handling of it on their way from the post office or the custom-house. This state of things, so comfortable to members of Congress, will cause the moment specie payments are resumed. No far then as pecuniary motives go, we are made by this discrimination in our favor, to feel an interest in watching at any price, falling in with any scheme, however wild, that may tend to postpone the resumption. Will any be content to let things take their own course, to regulate themselves, and to await the result of that process with the most exemplary patience. But scarcely we stand in a singular position towards the country we represent, and with whose interest we profess to be identified. We see before us the loss of a profitable trade the moment we achieve the purpose that brings us here. Such is the penalty of success in our labors! We and the specie brokers on the avenue will be thrown out of business at the same moment. Would any man, in private life, consent to place in such a position an agent, however pure and upright, with any hope of being promptly and faithfully served?

Mr. B. went on to say that he believed this to be a matter of deep import. It was not connected with party. It appeared to higher interests and to higher thoughts. Nothing (said he) can be more fatal to the usefulness and influence of this House than a belief that we are actuated by a sordid, grasping spirit. Public indignation is especially vigilant here, because that indignation is the only check upon abuse. We all saw how strikingly this was illustrated in the spontaneous movement on the subject of the compensation law. That was treated in this House as a small matter—too small for the notice of the People. But a different lesson was taught. We all remember the storm that burst over the whole country. Mr. Jefferson, in one of his letters refers to the quick sensibility of the people on that occasion as triumphant evidence of their capacity for self-government. We must bear in mind that our respective States have been paid their claims upon the Treasury in bank paper, or a bank credit twelve per cent, worse than specie. They could not get one dollar in hard money. The laborer upon the public works, who sweats all day over his muck for one-sixteenth part of our per diem allowance, we pay in paper. I say we pay, because, will any one here pretend to deny that Congress is responsible? The widows and the orphans of those who fell in their country's service, on the deck or the battlefield, we pay in paper. In the city and county which I represent there are many revolutionary soldiers. If one of these venerable men has occasion to take a letter out of one of your post offices, from a son absent in the public service, he must sell to a broker, at a great loss, the money with which we pay his scanty pittance. So it is with the Army and the Navy. Only the other day, an officer from Florida found himself here with money so worthless that he could not sell it, at any discount, so as to raise specie enough to take up the letters lying for him at the post office. How is it that the Secretary of War can suffer these gallant men to be thus treated—soured and disgusted with the service—whilst another Secretary, having no more legitimate control over the subject, parades, as if in mockery, an offer of specie through the newspapers, to those who pay no postage, and whose necessities are the least urgent? On what principle can it be of honor, or honesty, or bare decency, that the only public creditors whom the Treasury exempts from the pressure of a common calamity are those whose exclusive duty it is to provide the common remedy?

Suppose (said Mr. B.) a joint resolution were offered insisting, openly and manfully, that the compensation of members of Congress be paid in a medium denied to our respective States, and to other claimants on the Treasury. How many would be found, in the face of the country, to record their votes for it? And yet the course we are invited to pursue involves all the offensiveness of such a resolution without the courage of assuming the responsibility. We would get at the same thing by the bounty of the Secretary of the Treasury. We and to cupidly the crime against our political institutions of giving to the Executive a hold upon the hopes and fears of this House.

Mr. B. repeated the expression of his hope that this House would look anxiously to its standing with the country. The eyes of that country (said he) are on us. Our situation may well be deemed a trying one. The counsels of this body, on critical occasions, have long been repelled rather than invited. The great object was to give in the go-by. It has ever been denounced as venal and treacherous on questions connected with the currency. And yet whilst thus forced to rely on the courage and skill of those who had seized the helm, we are now suddenly called up, at midnight, to receive a hasty surrender of all responsibility into our hands. And this in the midst of darkness, and with breakers around us in every direction! Let us then, sir, so bear ourselves as to rally the full confidence of those who are embarked with us for life or for death.

Mr. Robertson now moved to amend the resolution moved by Mr. Biddle, by adding thereto the following, as proposed by him when the subject was up on Thursday, expressing his hope that the matter of the original resolution would accept of it as a modification.

Also, that he report, or far as now ascertained, the amount of specie received by the Government since the 1st day of May last; the sources from whence derived, and the amount from each; the







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# Charlotte:

Friday, September 20, 1837.

**CAUTION.**—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be strictly worthless from that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the banks.

**Editorial.**—With this Number commences the Eighth year since the Journal was established in this place. We take this opportunity of recording our thanks to our friends for the encouragement we have received, and we hope to make a continuance during the coming year.

As our province as an Editor of a public journal, we have differed in sentiment, as respects the management of the affairs of the nation, from many who we respect, and would be glad to co-operate with, but we were opposed to the past administration even before it came into existence, as we believe from principle, and since it has passed and a new one commenced, under the auspices of following in its footsteps, we have seen nothing to change our opinion, but much to confirm us in our course. We were at one time in a lean minority, when North Carolina was against us—but what is the present now?—if changes continue as they have begun, in a few months, the present administration will not have left even a "hop to hang a doubt upon." Being this, and believing in the purity of our intentions, we shall continue during the coming year, to raise our feeble voice against corruption in high places, and we call upon our Whig friends to sustain us.

At the commencement of the Eighth Volume, we proposed to enlarge our paper to an imperial size—and this was our first intention, but circumstances beyond our control have prevented us at this time from carrying our wish into execution—we therefore all know to what we allude—and all we can promise at this time, is, as soon as the pecuniary pressure in the country is removed, and conditions established, to enlarge our paper.

**On Wednesday last, the Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Col. Wm. M. Grier, the 1st Regiment of Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Quiry, and the 5th Regiment of Militia, under Col. Allen, were reviewed by Brig. Gen. Allen. The day was fine for the occasion, but rather dusty. The Cavalry made their usual fine appearance. The Volunteer Regiment did not make so fine an appearance as usual owing to the clanking of several companies belonging to it—we are sorry to see its ranks so thin. The Militia made their usual appearance. A large number of the fair sex accompanied to witness the review with their parents—their appearance was even more formidable than our military friends. The day passed off without any accident, as far as we have heard.**

At a Court Martial held after the parade, by the officers of the Regiment of Cavalry, we understand Col. Grier resigned his commission. The following officers were then elected:—Jan. O. Welles, Col. Comd.; Alex. G. Davis, Lieut. Col.; and Elias A. Grier, Major.

**Congress.**—From the following article, copied from the National Intelligencer, our readers will learn that Congress, as yet, has done nothing towards relieving the country:

When, after the appearance of the President's Proclamation concerning Congress, the question was asked of us, as it frequently was, "what will Congress do when they meet?" we always answered, to the disappointment of nearly all inquirers, "Nothing for the relief of the country, what ever temporary expedients may be found necessary to carry on the Government." We foresaw that the ruling powers would not have suffered enough; that they could not be sufficiently convinced of their own errors; by the time of the assembling of Congress, either to renounce or repair them. The language of the President's Message to Congress justified our apprehensions. But, if that had been less explicit, a little observation of the movements in Congress leaves no doubt that the time has not yet come for our rulers doing any thing but what is absolutely necessary, for they own able, to keep the machine of Government from falling to pieces.

We have arrived at the close of the third week of the Extra Session, and, except the session given by the House to a temporary issue of paper money by the Treasury, nothing has been done of the grave and weighty matters, for the consideration of which we were informed by the President's Message, this Extra Session was necessary. And even this Treasury note bill has fast asleep in the House of Representatives. A serious but ineffectual effort was made, indeed, by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday afternoon, to rouse that body to action; for he addressed the House, that if something was not done within a week, the Treasury must stop! The House adjourned, notwithstanding this urgent appeal.

**Mr. Calhoun.**—The whole administration party were rejecting a report put in circulation by a letter writer of one of the Baltimore papers, that Mr. Calhoun had come out in favor of the measures recommended by the President in his Message. Although Mr. Calhoun had been abused by the party as a Nullifier Bank Federalist—so much so that a report was put in circulation, they should regard him as a traitor, and were ready to give him the same treatment, they were not so ready to believe that he was a traitor, but rather short-lived, and therefore had come out from the following...

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## GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY!!!

1,000 Guns for Maine!  
What a source of gratification to every Whig, who has been contending for years, against the misrule of the Federal Government, that to see the People awaking, as from a lethargy, and speaking, as it were, in a voice of thunder, to our rulers—what you have been tried in the balance and found wanting. Verily, this change in Maine will cause a shifting of thrones among our Statesmen at Washington. The following letter, from the correspondent of the National Intelligencer, conveys the pleasing intelligence:

New York, Sept. 17.  
MADE IN MASS: KENT IS ELECTED! You may sound the trumpet loud and long. There is no doubt now. I have held back with the greatest incredulity. I did not believe it possible to shake this tower of the Administration strength. I knew the Administration forces there, to be arranged on the New York patent caucus plan, with machinery perfect, and the State to be one of the pillars of the still-seated—a twin-sister of New Hampshire, impregnable as Gibraltar, I thought. But Mr. Van Buren sent his Loco Foco Message there a few days before the election, and the People are a moral and religious People, and believing that our institutions, as expounded by the great Fathers of our country are good enough for their children—choosing all Fanny Wright, Coco Foco, hard money innovation, wherever this pestiferous Abolition flour, on the wings of the wind, as it were, from the Capital, it blasted Van Burenism. If it could have reached the Pantheon, the statue of it would have been larger; but, as it stopped on the Penobscot, the story is told all there.

The Revolution is accomplished. Hannam every body. It is the greatest political victory, remembering the obstacles to content with the cotton-hungry officers, sea-girtling and land-girtling—the post officers, mail contractors, the holders of State officers, also, land officers, surveyors, &c.—ever war. These officers, through the whole of Maine from the Passadumkeag to the Chaudiere, in Canada; from the Madawaska to Escalogue. THEY ARE SOVERAIGNS. A victory so unexpected, and so complete, seen and felt.

I have letters from all parts of the State. A gentleman on board the steamer New England, from the Kennebec to Boston, writes me, "We have returned in full except eight towns. Kent, so far, 34,008, Parks 22,571. Kent is elected by 590 votes majority, at least." The right towns to be heard from gave, last year, 136 Whig votes, and 440 Administration. The Van Buren papers all give up Parks, and say there is probably no choice.

In the Senate, when full, there are 35 Senators. As yet, the Whigs have 11, and the Loco Foco 24; one in Cumberland, one in Hancock and Washington, and one in Penobscot doubtful. As in two districts there is probably no choice, the Senate will depend upon the House, which now stands 36 Whigs, 43 Loco Foco, 57 more to be heard from. The members to come in will be Van Buren, two-thirds of them; but in the second trial the Whigs, flushed with victory, will carry the day. There is but little doubt that the House will be Whig.

**Unfortunate Accident.**—Yesterday morning, a man by the name of John Gardner, while standing in the yard of Capt. Neely's tavern, was run over by two horses belonging to Philip Shaver, of Salisbury. He is much injured, having his nose split open and it is thought some of his ribs broken. The horses were left alone, and are said to have been frightened at a horseman's cap. Gardner was intoxicated.

**Bank Convention.**—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has agreed to unite in the proposed Bank Convention, with the view of fixing upon a day for the resumption of specie payments. The President and Directors of this Bank, we understand, regret that an earlier day was not fixed upon for the meeting of the Convention. They are prepared at any moment to resume, when the Banks generally shall enter upon the measure. We do not believe there is a bank in the Union in a sounder condition. It is a fact highly creditable to the Directors of this institution, that of the 86 Depository Banks, according to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, only two

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